THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXV. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1855. WHOLE NO. 1786

Original Poetry.

INCONSTANT.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY ELIZA S. RANDOLPH.

I.

Dost thou remember, I vowed a little thoughtful evening silence at the closing of the day?

Dost thou remember, I vowed a little thoughtful silence when the evening star, and gradual dim closing of the eyelid, brought the shepherd girl, dancing from the meadow?

Dost thou remember, I vowed a little thoughtful silence when the first faint beauty stood upon the brow of the hill, through the trees and the hedges?

II.

Dost thou remember, whisper yonder? thy speaks the fondest by, thought the shepherd girl, dancing from the meadow?

Dost thou remember, I vowed a little thoughtful silence when the first faint beauty stood upon the brow of the hill, through the trees and the hedges?

Dost thou remember with the glory of love yonder? thy speaks the fondest by, thought the shepherd girl, dancing from the meadow?

Dost thou remember, I vowed a little thoughtful silence when the first faint beauty stood upon the brow of the hill, through the trees and the hedges?

Original Novelet.

THE ONEIDA SISTERS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

CHAPTER VII.

THE FRIENDS.—FRANCE.

"Dear Miss Ida:

"I have obtained his promise that he will do so."

Lieutenant Maurice and his friend reached France in safety, though the little craft in which they took passage was more than once threatened with capture by the fleets of the inhospitable British tyrants of war, and compelled only by their superior speed to run from the truth, so unlooked-for and executed with such daring and cleverness, as to leave the enemy either amazed and ashamed, or voted a bit jolly.

The Count De Vaudreuil welcomed his heir with proper paternal affection, tempered indeed by the polite and stateliness of his character, yet marked by unusual gentleness and appreciation. Garaguill he received with the high-bred and somewhat cold courtesy of the old nobility of his time—indicating by not so much as an indention of the ruby, or the set of an eye brow, his natural surprise at his son's singular choice of a friend and companion in arms.

As soon as the fifes drew to the proximity of the chateau of De Vaudreuil, in honor of the arrival of the new heir was struc, and a few visits of ceremony had been exchanged with the neighboring nobility, the count quietly at the old chateau, and Maurice was at liberty to indulge the great work of educating his fellow friend. He entered upon this work with the utmost zeal and earnestness—not as in the case of Dumb Ida, with a heart overflowing with himself, but merely the general direction of the minds of the De Vaudreuils, in common with persioned inmates, who were obliged to commences at the very rudiments of knowledge, as the count's proudest requirements in English was of course availed him little in the French. But his quick eye, his wonderful memory, and especially his natural and requiring the exercise of no little patience and tact, were for from uninteresting and thankless. The pupil was a child of peculiar temperature for learning, and an insatiable thirst for knowledge. He was by no means docile, faithful and tireless in his new pursuits. The influence of circumstances had developed in him some mysterious, but most potent spell of magic;—one after another he abandoned his strange habits and prepossessions, and adopted those of the society around him, with a marvelous ease and unconsciousness of pain. Maurice had feared that his friend's intellect, quick and powerful as it seemed in the native love of wrangling life and the active wisdom of nature, would give but slow and slight returns in the tedious routine of literature and science—the labors of learned tongues, and the wisdom of schools and systems. But to his happy surprise, he appeared to possess the art of the truth, naturally a generous, sympathic soul, had only been hitherto overlaid by stolidity and coldness, and by education and circumstances, and nearly all acceding to the habits of his companions, he soon began to feel the true beauty and worth of the particular principles of life, and the various modes of their application.

Nearly a century later, a great English historian and satirist confirmed the judgment of his now cold contemporary critics, by saying, "Maurice is not a man to be read by boys." Maurice, and now, tell me how you are interested in Garaguill and Maurice, and close the book. *Le Belle Prence*, but of Love and Beauty, *what to you?*"

"She is beautiful and noble," answered the young Oneida, fervently, almost solemnly, and then she looked at Maurice, as if to say, "—yet she is fire. When trouble comes, the fire must be sheltered, or melt away in tears, and be for ever lost. Love is our only hope, our refuge from sorrow, our only heaven."

Maurice, like his illustrious superior, returned to France, bearing with him the thanks and blessings of a grateful people, and bearing as his highest honor, the decision, most sacred and binding, to lead the fortunes of the family of Washington.

The Count De Vaudreuil scattered by age, and somewhat broken by infirmities, welcomed his son with more than the old paternal warmth. Garaguill was received with courtesy, and partly clasping him in his breast, and pushing him from him, to examine his new son more closely, the church rectified, and the holy Saints forbid.

The veil had perhaps been too suddenly torn from the eyes of the young Indian—he seemed born again to a new world of light and splendor. He was not allowed to fall by easy, half-conscious gradations into the chasm of darkness, nabolishing, blest condition of the world around him. As it was, he was overwhelmed, and by the generous faith, and the fair likeness of which he had been robbed.

"Your civilization—civilization!" he cried to De Vaudreuil; "its nakedness and its exactitude! You receive me into it with open homage, you betray her with honeyed lies, and you have no God." Better a thousand times, and more humane, the fiery faith by which we have degraded our women, we have murdered your God!"

"Can any harm ever befall a woman so pure, so noble, so devoted as Ida?" She is good and merciful—so the saints will defend her. Why, nothwithstanding worship barely sufficient to keep from her the spleadid and sanctity of royalty, and we would still bow before her accustomed shrine, and listen to the holy lore of her priests against the world. Princess of a royal race, but one blood that is in her veins, and that is the shadow of His anger, then in the light of His smile!"

When the Marquis De La Fayette was about to return to America, Lieutenant De Vaudreuil, by much earnest and persistent solicitation, obtained the permission of his father, the Count, to accompany him. Never since his return to France had the young soldier spent a day's time from regret, and a secret sense of shame, for having accused himself, while in America, of a treasonable contemplation of the noble and the honorable direction which he might have given to the energies and talents of his country, by the side of his friend, and especially in the eyes of his General, from the reproach of indolence and inconsistency which he felt resting on his name. So, having received a Colonel's commission at the age of eighteen, he obtained to be sent to the aid of the colonies, he took leave of his family and friends, leaving his father in the unconsolable custody of sorrow, and the somber accompaniments of an elderly country gentleman's grief that day—and Garaguill, never to see his mother, and to see his father but once more.

Not long did the restored French heroes enjoy in tranquility their well-won honors. The "many wakeres" which roiled between the two great branches of the race, to quench the fire of His enthusiasm. It stretched across the deep and darkened the sky, and was seen by many upon the balcony of the palace, and promising to ground to Paris, in obedience to their imperial summons. At this night the Count and Marie Antoinette was first made tenderly aware that the people who had received her with the enthusiasm of admiring loyalty, when she came to reign over them in the pride and joy of her beautiful youth, were now maddened against her by jealousy and slander, and ready to curse her in the name of the nation, and before them, beside her husband and associated by the same fatal name, they beheld a tempest of rain, threats and imprecations came coasting up from the hall of human brutality beneath her, that she was driven back, fearful and appalled. But the next having received information intended to awaken a formative and destruction, caused one of hideous blood to be poured.

Xerxes—kneeling in the footsteps of his predecessors, who had conquered in military manners the Lower Empire of Asia, and who wanted the force of an exhaustive empire—Xerxes, with the full and undivided will that might lead an expedition of nearly two millions, who were treated by the deceased sacrificial Xerxes intended to be the last, was slaughtered by the indomitable fun they sought to vanquish. The Persian empire, after a war against the Greeks and Scythians, to say another, and to otherwise, it was not destroyed by fewer than four millions of subjects. The restless waged abroad were at length brought home to the Persian soil, and there, in the very heart of carnage, swept from the face of the earth not less than three hundred thousand souls of its inhabitants. But the tide of blood caused not to flow when he fell an early victim to his personal vices. This army, numbering a thousand branches for rain to enter and command the number of misery and destruction. His conquered empire was speedily rent and divided. The several parts seized to tear each other to pieces, and but the whole to one vain spread crimson flood. The kings of Egypt and Syria, of Pergamus and Bithynia were at war with each other without intermission, and the Roman commonwealth, until at last a strong power arising in the West, turned upon them and attended their tumults, by interfering all the contending parties in a common destruction. The contentious amongst the successors of Alexander depopulated the earth or at least two millions.

The disguise of the Greek commonwealths among themselves, and subsequently the struggle between the Macedonians and the Greeks, form one of the bloodiest scenes in history. It is astonishing how so small a space could furnish such beats for the sacrifice. What a history of armies cut off, of cities sacked, of inhabitants immolated, or confined—for the silence of the fate of universal humanity might have depended upon it. Yet all this was through the pitiful ambition of possessing five acres of thousand more acres, or two or three villages. This intercourse warfare ended, when all the powers have come and every still do, in reducing all the parties to weakness, and the subjection of all to the yoke of the stronger who known how to take advantage of their divisions, and to reap the profit of their self-inflicted purposes. It is the secret sources of the Greeks to their subjection into the Roman empire, their final destruction by the Goths, and the reason we must have received the measure of three millions of their blood.

Nigh, in ancient times, a field of blood dent through the struggle for the mastery of its governing sentiment between the republican and the tyrannical parties, and afterwards for the possession of it by the Greeks, the Carthaginians and the Romans. At one time an army of 800,000 men was utterly destroyed. Every page of its history is dyed in blood, and blotted and confounded by tumults, rebellions, massacres, proscriptions, assassinations, and a series of horrors beyond the history, perhaps, of any other nation in the world. Two millions may, at the lowest computation, be put down as the account of the loss in human beings suffered by the island during this period of its existence.

Let the wars, and the consequences of them, which wasted Grecia Magna before the Roman power appeared, be added to the account, and more millions, and let us hasten to open that great scene which establishes the Roman empire, and which appeared to the people of the world as the universal empire.

The three largest fragments from beneath its branch, ever advancing upward. The one, every time he alighted, was obliged to stamp about in search of a fresh starting point; the second, with an air of much gravity, took a new spring-board, and danced merrily onward.

At the end of ten minutes the grasp-squirrel halted in triumph from the top of a tall cypress; and, seeking his tail, cried out to the flying squirrel, who was following on the ground a long way behind, "Ha, ha, friend Lumberwing, I think even you must confess that four legs—especially of two, and of unequal length, are better than a hundred ambitious pinions that are useless."

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And yet the horse had won, in his time, for the rat was not to observe upon the Servile, the Social, the Gallic and Spanish wars; nor upon the Punic wars, which, in the course of two centuries, equally important, and carried on with equal fury. The barbarism of Julius Cæsar has estimated the loss at 1,200,000.

Let us change the scene and contemplate for a moment the barbarism of the world and human slaughter. Let us go to the land of Judea—small in extent, but ennobled by the sublime events of which it has been the theater.

The first settling of the Jews in this land was accompanied by the extermination almost of all the former inhabitants. Their own wars and those with their petty neighbors consumed successive generations almost ere they had become centuries; and the irruptions of the Kings of Babylon and Assyria carried away a still greater number. But let us come to that part of the history of the Jews which coincides with Roman history, and we shall see a glimpse of glory brightened, though with purple, circling beneath a golden cloud.

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Another description of a mourning bird was—

"This book is one thing,
By right distinct!
And if it go astray,
'Tis not long
Ere I find
My book to find
And put it back away!"

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And I'll break your head!"

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"Borrow books from your friends, and return them;
Return it when read, or if lost, please supply
With the same kind of book, or else pay the price
With eager zeal with honest eyes read but to break,
Or else with honest eyes read but to break,
Or else with honest eyes read but to break.

In not this curious warning worthy of preservation in your columns? It is copied from a book under label pasted to the inside of an old book cover:

"Read not this books, nor lookest friends,
For fear its pictures be on reads,
For if it see, the Lord will see,
Where is that book taught you using it?"

The task of working improvement is the cell, is much more delightful than all the pain and glory which can be acquired by waging it with the most unintemperate career of conquest.—Washington.

Selected Articles.

THE FIELD OF BLOOD.

FROM THE (LONDON) ATHEN.

The history of the world seems to justify the teaching of Machiavel, that—

"He that ought to be the wise study of a prince. He ought to consider peace only as a treaching interval, which gives him time to prepare for war, and endurance ability to execute military plans."

War is the matter which fills all history, and consequently the only, or almost the only, view which has been taken of the past existence of society in a hostile shape; and the only solution to which we have always seen, and still see of them inexplicable evils, which afflict society in a hostile shape; and the only solution to which we have always seen, and still see of them inexplicable evils, which afflict destruction of one another. To judge of the value of a ripened corruption, we must look into the past that we are able to reach.

Some-late lord out of Egypt an army of almost 200,000 men: he overran the Mediterranean coast as far as Colchis; of this immense number but a very small part returned. Darius Hystaspes led an army of 700,000 men against the Scythians; of this immense number but a very small part returned. Xerxes led an army of 1,700,000 men against Greece; of this immense number but a very small part returned. Alexander accumulated by the loss of their numbers, and the destruction of a large proportion of the troops employed in the expedition, which must therefore have cost no millions of souls on her part; and of the Hindoos lost but half as many, in this war alone did three millions of souls expire in battle. In a second contest, joined all wars, and in a quarrel in which none of the parties had a genuine cause, the loss of life was enormous.

We pass over the Babylonian, Assyrian, Median and Persian monarchies, which, by their formation and destruction, caused loss of human blood to be poured.

Alexander, in the footsteps of his predecessors, who had conquered in military manners the Lower Empire of Asia, and who wanted the force of an exhaustive empire—Alexander, with the full and undivided will that might lead an expedition of nearly two millions, who were treated by the deceased sacrificial Xerxes intended to be the last, was slaughtered by the indomitable fun they sought to vanquish. The Persian empire, after a war against the Greeks and Scythians, to say another, and to otherwise, it was not destroyed by fewer than four millions of subjects. The restless waged abroad were at length brought home to the Persian soil, and there, in the very heart of carnage, swept from the face of the earth not less than three hundred thousand souls of its inhabitants. But the tide of blood caused not to flow when he fell an early victim to his personal vices. This army, numbering a thousand branches for rain to enter and command the number of misery and destruction. His conquered empire was speedily rent and divided. The several parts seized to tear each other to pieces, and but the whole to one vain spread crimson flood. The kings of Egypt and Syria, of Pergamus and Bithynia were at war with each other without intermission, and the Roman commonwealth, until at last a strong power arising in the West, turned upon them and attended their tumults, by interfering all the contending parties in a common destruction. The contentious amongst the successors of Alexander depopulated the earth or at least two millions.

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SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA

TERMS, &c.

The terms of the Post are $2, if paid in advance—$3, if not paid in advance. For $5, in advance, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms to Clubs, to be sent in the city to one address, and in the country to one Post Office:

4 Copies,	$5,00	Per Annum.
8 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	10,00	"
13 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	15,00	"
20 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	20,00	"

Persons residing in *British North America* must remit *twenty-five cents* in addition to the subscription price, as we have to prepay the United States postage.

Additions to Clubs.—Any person having sent the money and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the main list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be procured, if possible—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post-Masters or others sending for Clubs, would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

The papers to Clubs are invariably stopped at the expiration of the period for which they have subscribed.

A New Arrangement.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have no collecting agents, out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, in which they live. *All letters must be post-paid.*

Subscribers wishing their paper changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed *from*, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust that such of our old friends the Post-Masters, as do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, will show our Prospectus to other influential and responsible persons who will be willing to raise clubs, &c.

PROSPECTUS.

We may state, for the benefit of strangers who chance to see this number of the Post, that it is now in its THIRTY-FOURTH year, and has between 80,000 and 90,000 subscribers.

The contributors to the Post are among the best writers in the Union. We are now publishing

THE OMEGA ZOUAVES, by GRACE GREENWOOD, which we design following by

VIVIA, A STORY OF LIFE'S MYSTERY, by Mrs. Southworth, author of "The Lost Heiress," "The Deserted Wife," &c., &c., &c.

In addition, of course, to the above, we shall endeavor to keep up our usual variety of ENGRAVINGS, ORIGINAL SKETCHES and LETTERS, PICTURES OF LIFE in our own and foreign lands, CHOICE SELECTIONS from all sources, AGRICULTURAL ARTICLES, GENERAL NEWS, HUMOROUS ANECDOTES, VIEW OF THE PRODUCE and STOCK MARKETS, BANK NOTE LIST, RECEIPTS, &c., &c. Our object being to give a Complete Record, as far as our limits will admit, of the Great World. For terms, &c., see head of column.

THE TEMPERANCE LAW.

In our paper of last week, in speaking of the lax enforcement of the law against the retailing of liquor in less quantities than a quart, which nominally went into operation on the first of this month, we said that the observance of the law probably would depend upon the result of the election. That election has since been held, and its result is generally taken—and we think with justice—as a popular verdict against what is called in the interior of the State, the "Jug Law."

We do not deny that various other questions entered into the contest, and that a large proportion of "old line Whigs," and nearly the whole naturalized vote enrolled themselves on the side of the "Democracy" from their antipathy to the "Know Nothing" organization—still it is none the less true, that the result is also expressive of the unwillingness of the people of Pennsylvania, to acquiesce in a law which forbids the sale of liquor at all taverns, restaurants, and places of public amusement. When it is considered how many persons are affected in their pecuniary interests, and how many in habits of such long standing that they have become almost "second nature," by the prohibitory law passed by the last legislature, it cannot be wondered at that the result of the election for the members of the next, has been so very significant.

We are one of those who think that beneficial results are seldom obtained by enacting laws in advance of public opinion. A mistake however may be made by those holding this view, as to what measures public opinion really is prepared to support. To err, in this as in other matters, is simply human—but to persevere in error is not the part of wisdom. The people of Pennsylvania cast a heavy vote in favor of an entirely prohibitory law, but a majority still arrayed themselves against it. It was generally admitted, however, that some restraint was wanting—and the present law was passed, several ultra temperance members voting against it. It now appears that even this quart law is in advance of public opinion—which perhaps has subsided a little from that point to which the enthusiasm of generous and self-denying sentiments had raised it.

That some restraint is needed upon the sale of intoxicating liquors is generally admitted. The free-sale principle, tried in this city some years ago, was attended with a most alarming increase in intemperance, vice and crime. The restraint should be as rigid as the community is prepared to uphold and enforce—but, beyond and above that, the law should not go. To go further is really to gain nothing, but run the risk of losing all.

Under the present aspect of the case therefore, it seems to us that a return to something like the old license system is unavoidable. But the power to license, we would suggest, should be placed in the hands of officers quickly and directly responsible to the people. Then the counties might decide for themselves either for no liquor, some liquor, or all liquor; and elect men who would either grant no licenses, a reasonable number of licenses, or license everybody that applied. In this way, there would be no bar to the people of any city or county doing just as they pleased upon the subject; and as the test of time was applied to the various modes adopted by the different communities, an influence would be exerted one way or the other, which would produce permanent results. It would also take the whole subject of Temperance out of the State and General politics, and leave it, a local matter, to be determined by the respective counties, each for itself.

FRAUDS IN FLOUR.—The Boston Real Estate Register says that there is more flour sold for extra and superfine brands of Genesee every year than can be raised in the entire Genesee country in ten years.

Southern and Western wheat, falsely branded, is sold at $2 to $3 per bbl. above its proper value.

The Boston (Mass.) papers state, that in a few days a store will be opened in that city, with a capital of $150,000, as an agency for the sale of flour at Western prices, with the addition of the cost of transportation and incidental expenses. The Boston Post says, "some of the better class of our moneyed men are ready to advance sums for the purpose of establishing stores of this description."

We learn from the New York Courier that the people of that city are beginning to club together for the purpose of sending to the West to purchase flour. A barrel of flour, costing in Chicago $7.25, and transported to New York for $1.35, making altogether $8.60, is sold by the dealers at $11.50. By sending for it themselves, consumers will thus save $2.90 per bbl; nearly 27 per cent.

THE YELLOW FEVER.—This scourge has almost entirely disappeared from both Norfolk and Portsmouth. The cases that occur are very few, and only among the returned citizens,

[illegible]

☞ Very recently a lawyer at Milwaukie was sued for libel uttered in a speech to a jury. He was acquitted—the jury probably thinking that an action for slander could only be maintained where the libel came from a source likely to gain credit.

☞ The society for the relief of indigent clergymen do not allow their donations to be made public, fearing that if it was known by the parishioners of a poor country clergyman that he received a few dollars, they would deduct a like amount from his salary.

General News.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

By the Northern Light we have San Francisco dates to the 20th of September. She brings 400 passengers and $464,000 in treasure.

Colonel Kinney has resigned the Governorship of San Juan, and another meeting for an election had been called, the English Consul having assured Colonel Kinney that his Government would recognise him if re-elected. Col. Walker was still at San Juan del Sur, recruiting.

The Golden Age arrived upon the 12th of September, and the Nicaragua steamer, Uncle Sam, on the 14th. The latter, it will be remembered, had put into Acapulco with the cholera on board. Before she reached San Francisco, the disease had carried off 105 passengers, of which 98 were adults. Several others had subsequently died in the Hospital at San Francisco, and 14 remained under treatment.

The schooner E. C. Foster had arrived from Japan. She had sailed from Honolulu with stores in the trading fleet, but the Japanese authorities had refused her permission to trade, alleging that the treaty made no provision for anything more than a temporary residence at Hakadadi.

The Governments of England and Russia have concluded treaties with Japan similar to ours.

The French steam-frigate Colbert was lost in the harbor of Nangasaki, Japan, by striking on a reef on the 1st of June.

The U. S. Surveying Squadron was at Simoda and Hakadadi in June.

The town of Grass Valley, California, was totally destroyed by fire on the 14th of September. The loss is $400,000.

The California wheat crop will be about two millions of bushels.

Manchester, the defaulting Cincinnati banker, after frequently eluding the police, had been secured, and would be sent back to Ohio.

The reported massacre of three hundred emigrants, by the Indians, at Devil's Gate, is untrue.

The accounts from the mines continue encouraging.

There have been no further Indian disturbances.

An arrival at San Francisco, from Japan, brings the intelligence that last May, the Russian fleet, consisting of the frigate Aurora, a corvette, the Dwina "armed transport," a barque and a brig, were discovered by the English in the Bay of Castro, on the west side of the gulf of Tartary. The British steamer Barracouta ran close in to the entrance of the bay, when her crew gave three cheers and fired a gun. They were answered by the Russians with three times three. The frigate Aurora also fired a shell into the air. The Barracouta immediately sailed for Hakadadi, to communicate with the English Admiral, while two frigates were left to blockade the port until they could be reinforced by the remainder of the fleet of the East India or Chinese station. Shortly afterwards the English fleet, five [illegible]

[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

General News.

FOREIGN NEWS.

exhausted—our men lay in heaps in the ditch beneath the parapet, sheltered themselves behind stones and in bomb craters in the slope of the work, or endeavored to pass back again to our advanced parallel and sap, and had to run the gauntlet of a tremendous fire. Many of them lost their lives or were seriously wounded in this attempt. The scene in the ditch was appalling, although some of the officers assured me that they and the men were laughing at the precipitation with which many brave and gallant fellows did not hesitate to plunge headlong upon the mass of bayonets, muskets, and sprawling soldiers. The ladders were all knocked down or broken, so that it was difficult for the men to get up at the other side, and the dead, the dying, the wounded, and the sound, were all lying in heaps together.

Pelissier reports the French loss as follows: Our losses on this day were five Generals killed, four wounded, and six contused; twenty-four superior officers killed, twenty wounded, and two missing; 116 subaltern officers killed, 224 wounded, eight missing; 1,489 sous officers and soldiers killed, 4,259 wounded, and 1,400 missing—total, 7,551.

DENMARK.—The Representatives in session at Copenhagen have definitely approved, by ten majority, all the proposed Constitutional changes.

NAPLES.—An official circular, issued by the Government of Naples to the police, says that Mazza has retired from office.

The policy of the Government has undergone no change in the conduct of the police towards politically suspected persons.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian government's organ at Vienna, states, referring to Russia and the Allies, that the new state of things may give occasion for a diplomatic contest or a sanguinary strife between Russia and the Western powers, but will in no way affect the mediatory attitude of Austria.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Money Market stringent. The Bank of England has advanced its rates to 6 per cent.

Consols have declined to [illegible].

London, Sept 28.—The Flour Market is steady and prices are unchanged.

The Circular of Messrs. McCalmont & Brothers, of Liverpool, dated the 29th ult., furnishes the following commercial intelligence:

COTTON.—The sales of week were 36,000 bales, including 5,000 bales sold to speculators and exporters. The stock in port is 39?,000 bales, against 735,000 bales at the same time last year.

POLITICAL NEWS.

THE SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.—Sealed proposals for the purchase of the Main Line of the State Works, will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, until Monday the 24th of December next.

CIVILIZATION IN EUROPE.—There is neither trial by jury or oral evidence in the administration of justice in Russia, Austria, or Spain. Bribery is the rule, and judicial integrity the exception. In these countries, "*Offence's gilded hand*" almost invariably "*shoves by justice*," and the purse "*buys out the law.*"

ANOTHER ASTONISHING CURE.—The letter of MR. KEELL is well worth a perusal, and must be conclusive to the mind of every one that Scrofula is not only curable, but that JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is the proper remedy to effect it. ...

SCROFULA!—AN ASTONISHING CURE!

The ALTERATIVE, SANATIVE and AGUE PILLS, are prepared only by DR. D. JAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, and for sale by their agents throughout the United States.

☞ One of the most elegant HOLIDAY GIFTS we have ever seen is advertised to-day in our columns by F. A. ROBERTSON & CO., No. 289 Broadway.—*New York Daily Times.*

LADIES, AGENTS, and all, see the advertisement in another column, under the head of ELEGANT PARLOR MANUAL.

RETURN OF THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Dr. Kane has returned from his Arctic trip without having succeeded in finding any trace of Sir John Franklin.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

ALMANAC.

Oct., 1855.	Sun rises	Sun sets	High water	Moon's phases
20 Saturday,	6 35	5 25	10 10	
21 Sunday,	6 36	5 24	11 10	
22 Monday,	6 37	5 22	12 1	
23 Tuesday,	6 39	5 21	1 16	
24 Wednesday,	6 40	5 20	1 57	Last Q 6 13
25 Thursday,	6 41	5 19	2 29	New 10 10 25
26 Friday,	6 42	5 18	2 57	First 10 10 31
27 Saturday,	6 43	5 17	3 30	Full 25 3 41

Marriages.

☞ Marriage notices must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

On the 14th instant, by the Rev. J. C. Clay, D. D., Mr. FRANCIS BRADSHAW, of this city, to Miss HARRIET SCOTT, formerly of Woodbury, New Jersey.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. DAVID DUNLAP, to MARTHA, daughter of John McIntosh, all of that city.

At Manayunk, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. J. H. Alday, Mr. JAMES S. FRIDAY, to Miss PRISCILLA A. CHADLLEGER, both of Manayunk, Pa.

On the 20th of May, by the Rev. R. Coleinner, Mr. GEORGE S. LEEDOM, to Mrs. ANNIE H. HIGGS, both of this city.

On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Wm. M. Warner, Mr. REUBEN MILLER, to Miss ELIZABETH MORRIS, both of this city.

On the 28th May, by the Rev. G. Owen, Mr. G. S. CUNNINGHAM, to Miss M. E. SERGEANT, all of Philadelphia.

On the 22d of July, by the Rev. Andrew Manship, Mr. JONAS WALKER, of Sussex county, Del. to Miss LUCY P. KIRBY, of Philadelphia.

On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Mr. SAMUEL KING, of Montgomery county, to Miss MARTHA C. POOL, of Bucks county.

On the 3d ultimo, by the Rev. Abel C. Thomas, Mr. RICHARD ROBBINS, Jr. of Cumberland county, N. J. to Miss ANNIE, daughter of John McConnell, of this city.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. J. H. Ripley, Mr. JAMES B. HUDDLESTON, to Miss ELIZABETH BOWERS, both of this city.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. JACOB N. DALLAS, to Miss MARY SIPPLE, both of this city.

On the 19th Aug. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. BAINBRIDGE BARRY, to Miss ANNA M. BEVINS, both of this city.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. F. C. Pearson, of Hoddington, Mr. SAMUEL HARRISON, to Miss MARGARET NIXON, both of Blockley, Pa.

On the 9th instant, by the Rev. Thomas C. Murphy, Dr. WILLIAM T. SMITH, of Salisbury, Md. to Miss MARGARET A. GARRISON, of Kent county, Del.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. G. A. Wenzel, Mr. FRED. HOLLMANN, to Miss LOUISE H. SCHOLLER, both of Germany.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. C. D. Cooper, VIRGINIA, daughter of Mr. C. Cool, of this city, to W. C. GREENE, Esq. of Boston, Mass.

On the 9th of July, by John G. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr. WILLIAM TERRE, of West Philadelphia, to Miss RACHEL A. CONNOR, of Frankford.

On the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. William Barnes, Mr. JOHN STEWART, to Miss REBECCA ANDERSON, both of this city.

On the 18th ultimo, by the Rev. Eliz Barrett, Mr. WILLIAM KERN, to Miss ELIZABETH A. ELDER, all of Camden, N. J.

Deaths.

☞ Notices of Deaths must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

On the 9th inst. MARIETTA YEAGER, aged 19 years.

On the 10th inst. JAMES LOWE, of Manchester, England, aged 76 years.

On the 9th inst. GEORGE GIBSON, aged 17 years.

On the 9th inst. Mr. CHARLES B. LAWRENCE, aged 63 years.

On the 10th inst. Mrs. MARY COSTELLO, aged 72.

On the 10th inst. SARAH S. GAIN.

On the 10th inst. LAURENIA JANE, daughter of Bradley and Ann Comings, aged 7 years.

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY WITHERS & PETERSON, BANKERS, No. 39 South Third St.

THE STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK MARKETS. OCT. 13.

ASHES—We notice rather more doing, without change in prices. Sales 100 bbls at $6,37½ for Pots, and $6,62½a6,75 for Pearls.

COTTON—The market is dull, with no sales of any moment reported. The nominal quotations are 9¾ for Middling Uplands, and 9½c for New Orleans.

FLOUR, &c.—There is a better demand for Flour, both for export and home consumption, and the market is firmer without showing any material advance in prices.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is without important change.

HOPS—The market continues quiet, with a limited demand for old at former rates. New are held firm; the arrivals are still light.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is irregular, and the business is limited in consequence.

WHISKEY—The market is quiet.

READ
THE OLD HOMESTEAD!
YOU WILL LIKE IT.

THE NEW NOVEL,
BY THE AUTHOR
OF
"FASHION AND FAMINE!!"

THE
OLD HOMESTEAD,
BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
AUTHOR OF "FASHION AND FAMINE."

In one Beautiful 12mo. Vol.
PRICE $1,25.

A NEW BOOK by the author of "Fashion and Famine," which attained, in three months, a sale of FORTY THOUSAND COPIES, and which was republished in Leipsic, St. Petersburgh, Vienna, and in three editions in London, is a matter well calculated to excite more than ordinary interest.

CONTENTS.

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HOW TO TALK AND WRITE.

E. S. ZEVELY,
ARTIST AND WOOD ENGRAVER,
PLEASANT GROVE AND CUMBERLAND,
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CIRCULATION BETWEEN EIGHTY AND NINETY THOUSAND.

☞ Persons purchasing articles advertised in our columns, will confer a favor by mentioning that they saw the advertisement in the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR FALL AND WINTER.
WE WISH
To secure the services of energetic young or married men, in every town and county in the States and the Canadas, to circulate valuable books and engravings. AGENTS are now clearing, above all expenses, from $50 to $100 per month, and any active man can do as well. Full instructions will be given on application, by letter or otherwise. Address
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which has been unavoidably delayed by preparing its copious illustrations, IS NOW IN PRESS, and will speedily be published.
J. C. RIKER, Publisher,
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SHOULD this meet the eye of John, Robert or Alexander Ramsey, formerly of Tyrone county, Ireland, they would confer an obligation by writing to their sister Hannah. They are either in the United States or Canada. Address HANNAH GRIFFIN, Mattawan, Van Buren Co., Michigan.

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IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.

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CAUTION.

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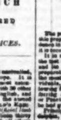
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

PALMER'S PATENT LEG.



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HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA

Selected Poetry.

OCTOBER.

BY WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.

Selected Articles.

HOW TO MAKE AN AQUARIUM

We extract the following from Kingsley's "Glaucus; or, The Wonders of the Shore:"

"Buy at any glass shop a cylindrical glass jar, some six inches in diameter and ten high, which will cost you from three to four shillings; wash it clean, and fill it with clean salt water, dipped out of any pool among the rocks, only looking first to see that there is no dead fish or other evil matter in the said pool, and that no stream from the land runs into it. If you choose to take the trouble to dip up the water over a boat's side, so much the better.

"So much for your vase; now to stock it. Go down at low spring-tide to the nearest ledge of rocks, and with a hammer and chisel chip off a few pieces of stone covered with growing sea-weed. Avoid the common and coarser kinds (fuci) which cover the surface of rocks; for they give out, under water, a slime which will foul your tank; but choose the more delicate species which fringe the edges of every pool at low-water mark; the pink coralline, the dark purple, ragged dulse

City Scenes.

Fossilized Individual, Enveloped in Macintosh.—"Don't go yet, there's a good fellow; I've lots more to say."

City Shoppers.—There is a strange lack of an accommodating and Christian spirit among some class of American shopkeepers. Those of Paris are said to be so good natured and so apparently disinterested, that it is almost impossible to turn away from them without making any purchase. But here, one is frequently repulsed by the tone of dictation or utter indifference to every lady customer who does not affect a fashionable dress, air, and tone. Indeed, such indifference to her wants often becomes rude discourtesy, if she betrays an inclination to economy. A true self interest, even, to say nothing of civility or Christianity, would seem to prompt to a more decent manner.

Not very long ago, the young wife of a small salaried accountant resolved to curtail her ex-

Wit and Humor.

Advertising for a Wife.—Our columns (says the Manchester "Guardian"), have recently contained several advertisements for a wife; and of some of these certain wags in Rochdale have taken advantage to play off some very successful hoaxes on the advertisers. One of these would-be Benedicks, in consequence of a correspondence with a Miss "Lavinia," proceeded the other day to Tweedale's Hotel, Rochdale, in the hope of meeting the fair one who had so kindly responded to his pressing invitation to give him an interview; but, though he displayed the tokens previously agreed upon, no "Lavinia" met his expectant gaze. His disappointment, however, was somewhat lessened by a young gentleman greeting him by name, and introducing himself as a brother of the young lady, for whose absence he proceeded to apologise. Another gentleman entered, who was introduced as a second brother of "Lavinia;" and he was speedily followed by a third, a fourth, and so on, till the candidate for matrimony might have exclaimed with Macbeth—

"A fourth! Start eyes!
What! will the line stretch out till the crack of doom!
Another yet! A seventh! I'll see no more."

Suffice it, that before the fifty brothers of Lavinia had been introduced, the advertiser became rather painfully sensible of the fact that he had been most vexatiously duped. One of the brothers, stepping upon a chair, read aloud, amidst much laughter, all the correspondence which had passed between the gentleman and the "lovely young Lavinia."

The advertiser, though said to be an extensive vinegar manufacturer, manifested no acidity on the occasion; on the contrary, he frankly confessed that he had been taken in, and threw down a sovereign to be spent by the extensive brotherhood. He added that he had that morning, at the Victoria Railway sta-

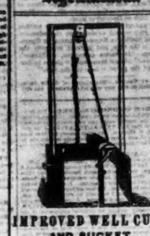
A LITTLE BIRD I AM.

STUDY OF GREEK AND LATIN.

For Housekeepers.

Miscellaneous.

Agricultural.



IMPROVED WELL CURB AND BUCKET.

Though excellent pumps for use in wells are abundant, many still prefer the "old-fashioned bucket" and windlass; and occasionally a well is so deep that the use of the bucket affords by far the most convenient means for drawing the water.

The chief inconvenience that attends its use is, in lifting the bucket of water when raised to the mouth of the well, so as to empty the water into the pail or other vessel provided to receive it; and it is to obviate this difficulty that the above represented contrivance is proposed. One that has been in daily use some six or eight months is found to work well.

A box or curb, about three feet square, is made in the ordinary way, and to the opposite sides a frame is attached about 8 or 9 feet in height, as represented in the figure; it is joist or scantling, 3 by 2 inches, and has a cross-piece at top of the same. The windlass is placed at right angles to this frame, and a little to the right of the centre of the box, with the rope attached in the usual manner, its end passing over a roller above, and connecting with the chain of the bucket, as seen in the figure.

The spout inside the curb—which part is not shown in the figure—is made large enough to receive the bottom of the bucket, in which is placed a large valve with a projection down-

The Olio.

The Riddler.